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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

State Legislature.

RAILROAD SAFETY.

The Dead Lock.

ANTHRACITE COAL BILL.

The Legislative Record.

INSPECTION OF SPIRITS

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, April 13, 1871.
SENATE.
BILLS INTRODUCED

By Mr. RANDALL, promoting, improving and advancing the qualification and regulating the government of the grades of stationary engines for the better safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines.

Authorizing cities, towns and boroughs within whose corporate limits, railroads operated by steam power terminate or pass, to provide by ordinance or resolutions of Councils, or by contract with companies, for the safety or comfort of citizens and the traveling public, and for an increase of facilities for transacting business on said roads.

By Mr. TURNER, regulating the sale of patent medicines, which requires city and county licenses and fixes the compensation to the State.

By Mr. WHITE, promoting industrial partnerships, which provides that employees may, by agreement, have shares in business not subject to debts or loss and not entitled to vote.

Also, a joint resolution relating to the publication of legislative proceedings, which provides for the Joint Committee to advertise and receive proposals and give the printing of the Journal for the next two sessions to the lowest bidder under certain provisions.

By Mr. PETRIKEN, authorizing suits against insurance companies to be brought in any county.

Fruitless efforts were made to extend the time and get up the private calendar.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW the Senate resolved hereafter to meet at half-past ten A. M.

The bill extending the Anthracite mining act to the Bituminous regions came up again on the third reading.

Motions were made to strike out Venango, Warren, Allegheny, Bedford and Westmoreland.

Messrs. PETRIKEN, WHITE and WALLACE opposed the amendments as defeating the object of the bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD said the only effect of the bill was to take fifteen thousand dollars out of the State Treasury for nothing.

Messrs. GRAHAM, ANDERSON, ALLEN and others opposed the bill as inapplicable to the bituminous regions.

The amendments passed and the bill was defeated by a tie vote.

HOUSE.
NEW BILLS.

Mr. BOILEAU (Democrat) introduced a resolution allowing the introduction of new bills.

Mr. STRANG (Republican) moved an amendment adding, "and that the House will not consider any private bills during this session unless introduced before next Tuesday." Adopted.

Mr. CHALFONT (Democrat) moved a further amendment prohibiting the consideration of public bills unless already introduced. Lost.

Mr. LEONARD (Democrat) moved an amendment prohibiting the introduction of public bills after Tuesday. Agreed to—yeas 52, nays 34.

The resolution with all amendments was then voted down; yeas thirty-two, nays fifty-four.

THE DEAD LOCK.

Mr. JOHNSON, (Republican,) offered the following—WHEREAS, The House has passed the Appropriation bill three weeks ago, as well as other public bills, all of which have been in the Senate for an unusual length of time without any action, without even a Committee of the Conference on the Appropriation bill was referred, and further the House has passed nearly a thousand private bills on which the Senate has refused or neglected to take any action,

Resolved, That this House being a concurrent branch of the Legislature, now declares that it will pass no private bills until the Senate proceeds to the consideration of the bills now before that body and that the clerk of the House be instructed to notify the Senate that the House will be ready to adjourn *sine die* at any time after the 21st day of April next.

This resolution required two-thirds to suspend the orders, and consequently fell.

POSTPONED.

The bill for a State Geological Survey was indefinitely postponed by a vote of fifty-seven to thirty-four.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After an hour spent in ineffectual and dilatory motions the House bills for the inspection of all spirits in Pennsylvania whether distilled here or not, and amending the corporation tax law by exempting building and loan associations were passed.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—10 P. M.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—NO NEW BILLS TO BE ACTED ON AFTER MONDAY.

A full caucus of the Republican party has just been held. Although it was with closed doors, enough has been gathered to show that no new bills will be acted upon after next Monday. This decisive action will be the beginning of the end.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer Arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The steamer Ajax from Honolulu arrived with the Australia and New Zealand mails and eighty-two passengers, dates from Auckland, March 7th and Sydney February, 28th.

WRECKED.

The steamship Andalusia carrying southward the San Francisco-European mail to January the 15th, was wrecked near Farvaki. The passengers and mail were saved. She ran ashore in a fog owing to deviation of the compass, and the schooner Banchee was also wrecked on the coast of Otago. All the hands were lost with the exception of the captain.

BOSTON.

The French Fair.

BOSTON, April 13.—The receipts of the French fair yesterday were $14,000 showing the total up to this morning about $20,000.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Massachusetts Senate to-day a resolution was reported directing the Attorney General to commence proceedings for the enforcement of the bond given by John Eldrige, Mark Healy, Henry R. Farwell, J. W. Chapin and James T. Whitely to the Commonwealth for two million dollars on the 11 March, 1869; in relation to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

HAVANA.

Seizing Mails—The Bishop of Havana not yet allowed to land.

HAVANA, April 13.—On the arrival of the steamer Missouri yesterday from New York the government took charge of the mail and every letter contained in it was registered. After this operation, which occupied several hours the mails were distributed.

The Bishop of Havana who was a passenger on the Missouri still remains on board the steamer.

MEMPHIS.

Railroad Organization.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—The organization of the Southern Pacific Railroad next week excites great interest. The name of Col. Sam. Tate, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, is confidently spoken of in connection with the Presidency, also that of Governor Alcorn.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The New York Central Levied on.

ROCHESTER, April 18.—The Sheriff of this county received this morning, from Buffalo, fifty-four executions against the New York Central Railroad Company, amounting in the aggregate to $80,000. He levied at once upon the locomotives, &c., which he will hold till further orders.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 86. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1871.

The VICE PRESIDENT has appointed Messrs. Wilson and Carpenter as visitors to West Point.

Mr. WILSON, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Southern outrage investigation.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice that he would ask for a vote on an amendment to the order of business to permit action on the General Amnesty bill as soon as the Ku-Klux bill was disposed of.

The Ku-Klux bill was then proceeded with, and Mr. THURMAN took the floor in a lengthy argument against the centralization tendencies of the bill.

In a critical examination of the defects of the bill, he reviewed first the substitution of Federal for State Courts, to the disparagement of the latter. He declared his confidence in the justice and impartiality of the Judiciary in his own State. He was unwilling to say to the people of Ohio that Congling to say to the people of Ohio that Congress distrusted the Judges of the State Courts. As to the second section, he could approve of some parts of it, while other parts were highly objectionable. Its allegations of conspiracy were vague. What was meant in the language of the bill by "privileges the language of the bill by "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," or "depriving the citizens of due and equal protection of the law?" To constitute a conspiracy, it was not necessary that a combination should do any overt act at all. The combination made offence in the intent to be attributed to persons thus combining which was not defined, and the utmost discretion in proving indictments, as to this intent was placed in the hands of district attorneys, ignorant of the law, of whom there were many in the South where the judges were but little better, the government taking such as it could get, and while the grand juries were probably two-thirds illiterate negroes. The provisions of the bill in regard to a conspiracy against a United States officer while discharging his duties had been amended by the Judiciary Committee by adding the words, "or while engaged in the discharge of his duties." By this any person trespassing upon property in Illinois of the Federal officer engaged in Washington, would be liable to all the penalties of the bill. The whole undertaking to punish offences against the State laws through the machinery of the Federal government, was plainly unconstitutional. It was in instance of the monstrosity of the pains and penalties of the bill, Mr. Thurman said that if Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill should pass, then, under this section, the proprietors of the Arlington or any other hotel would be liable to a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment for assigning white and colored guests to seperate tables, or failing to provide them with the same tables. The same held good as to every proprietor of a public conveyance or place of public amusement. On the other hand, a few darkies, for robbing a hen roost or plundering a pig pen of a white man, would suffer the loss of their rights having infringed upon the immunities and privileges of the American citizen. These sections might give rise to vexatious and harassing prosecutions, but their severity would practically make them dead letters. The essence of the whole measure was in the third and fourth sections which vested the President of the United States with a power now only wielded by the Sultan of Turkey and Czar of Russia. He could at will declare war against the people of any state and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* there. The power of suspension was a legislative power, and could not be delegated to the President. Its unreserved surrender to the President was most dangerous to the liberties of the country. The question now was whether we are to have but one star instead of thirty-seven on our flag; whether the State governments were to be obliterated and with them our whole system of free governments.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Secretary of the interior was directed to furnish a statement of the population of the United States, giving the negro population by States, the population of each State separately, as ascertained by the census

Mr. ROBINSON spoke at length in vindication of reconstruction measures. He attributed Southern hostility to the Government and the disorders of the South to the alliance of Northern Democratic opinion and example.

Mr. SUMNER asserted the right and duty of national protection where life, liberty or property of the citizens were imperilled. That fearful outrages had been perpetrated in the Republic could not be denied, and that the power of Congress was ample. No cry of centralism or imperialism could deter him. He was for constitution and liberty and imperialism of equal rights.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether Senator Sumner intended to vote for the bill.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he did.

Mr. THURMAN said that the President had only recently been arraigned, and in his judgment justly arraigned by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Sumner) for usurping a war power against the people of Hayti, but that Senator now seemed to be wholly insensible when a bill proposed to confer upon the President that power to make war upon the white people of America.

The first of the pending amendments being a mere verbal improvement, a division of the bill was then voted upon.

Mr. TRUMBULL called for ayes and nays on the question whether the Senate was disposed to amend the bill in any shape.

The amendment was agreed to ayes 41, nays 31. At 5:30 it was arranged by unanimous consent to hold an evening session for debate on the bill and that the measure shall be disposed of finally to-morrow, the session to commence at 10 a. m. and Mr. Edmunds in charge of the bill to be assigned the floor to close debate at 11 P. M.

A recess was then taken until half past 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session speeches were delivered by Mr. OSBORNE in advocacy of the bill, and Mr. SAWYER in denial of the charge of Blair that the failure of reconstruction was owing to maladministration of southern officials. He charged the responsibility of Ku-Klux disorders upon the northern Democracy, by whom the southern people had been misled to hostility to reconstruction.

Mr. NYE presented a communication from Judge Logan, North Carolina, saying he was unable to hold a court for want of a U. S. Marshal and asking for troops to protect him in the discharge of his official duties. Also the statements of a large number of white and colored victims of recent whippings and scourging in Cleveland and adjoining counties of that State, all concurring in saying they could (Nye) believed the condition of things shown constituted a state of civil war. These counties were in open rebellion to-day, and under terror of the lash were defying the State and nation. Were Senators content to cavil over constitutional points or did they think they could scarcely seem themselves, while these wails of woe came up from every breeze.

Mr. ALLEN said he did not envy Senator Nye to shed all his tears over North Carolina, but to look at home. He asked for the reading of the proceedings of the Virginia Democratic Convention in Virginia City, Nevada, and the various outrages of recent occurrence in that State.

Mr. STEWART remarked that the Ku-Klux of the Pacific coast, unlike the Ku-Klux of the South, had never taken life for political reasons.

Mr. BLAIR quoted from the *Territorial Enterprise*, a Republican paper of Nevada, to the extent that within the last two months in the United States there had been committed in one county of the State, for which two lives had been exacted as forfeit, one by law and one by violence.

Mr. STEWART replied briefly in defence of his State.

Mr. WILSON said the old leaven of slavery was working in the South, and years would be required to eradicate it. In the period previous to Lee's surrender, during which the old rebels had control of the South, outrages and murders were much more general than now. The effort then had been to establish a serfdom in place of slavery.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice of an amendment to assess the damages arising from the destruction of private property by riotous or tumultuous assemblages upon the localities in which they are committed.

Messrs. VICKERS and BLAIR then delivered speeches against the bill.

The attendance of members during the evening was very meagre and at twelve o'clock, at which hour Mr. BLAIR still occupied the floor, there were not more than twelve Senators present.

HOUSE.

Mr. BARNUM, member elect from Connecticut, appeared and took the oath.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. PARKER, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph was taken up, discussed, amended and passed.

Mr. HOLMAN presented a communication from the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, asking use of the hall of the House of Representatives for two public meetings—a general meeting of the convention of delegates from similar associations throughout the United States to be held on the 24th of May next, and asked unanimous consent to submit the motion to that effect.

Mr. WILLIARD objected.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to various deficiency bills, the question being on the amendment repealing the law which requires the meeting of each new Congress on the 4th of March.

Mr. MYERS offered an amendment providing that the repeal shall not take effect until after the expiration of the Forty-third Congress.

Mr. COBURN argued against the repeal of the law. He hoped to see the day when men would cease to talk about coordinate branches of government, as there was but one great power in the country, and that was the people, whose views were expressed through Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD attributed the proposed repeal to a desire of the Senate to be left alone to exercise the great powers which it was allowed and had extended within the last few years, but he could not understand why the House should consent to ignore its own existence.

Mr. BANKS argued in favor of repeal and Mr. HOAR against.

Mr. COX spoke in favor of repeal and said that Congress did not do anything for the purpose of reducing the currency to a sound grade. The trade of the country was crippled and even the bonds of the government were failing in the market.

Mr. LYNCH asked Mr. Cox whether the last Congress had not refused taxation of $60,000, and whether he (Cox) had not voted against that.

Mr. COX replied the reduction was only eighty millions, and that it was a sham, as it discriminated improperly against consumers.

Mr. SCOFIELD favored a repeal of the law, and contended that the real question was whether it was better for Congress to meet at the commencement of the new term or end of one.

Mr. BINGHAM replied to some of the arguments in favor of repeal.

Mr. DAWES, speaking in favor of repeal, said that the present session was a mistake, and that they should have more to repent of than to boast of. If anything had occurred within the last few days to make the people forgive Congress for its dissensions and wranglings, and for the deep wounds inflicted on the Republican party in the other end of the Capitol, the more dangerous because they were bleeding internally, it was that moderate counsels had found their utterance in legislation rather than extreme measures. It was only that moderation that saved the present session of Congress from being an unmitigated evil in the judgment of the people.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., replying to Mr. Dawes' remarks about moderate counsels having prevailed, said that that gentleman had got the measures a little differently worded from those which he proposed, but that they were not a bit more moderate.

The debate having closed, Leonard Myers withdrew his amendment.

Mr. LYNCH moved the repeal should not go into effect until after the Forty-fourth Congress, which was rejected by 66 to 80.

The Senate amendment repealing the law was then concurred in—99 to 98.

The Speaker having hesitated some seconds in announcing that the ayes had it, explained that his hesitation was as to whether he should exercise the right which he had of voting and producing a tie, but after consideration he declined to exercise the right.

The Senate amendment appropriating $30,000 for expenses of the Joint Select Committee on outrages in the Southern States, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment appropriating $30,000 for a branch mint at Carson city was concurred in.

The Senate amendment appropriating $250,000 for the subsistence of the Arapahoes and other Indians was concurred in, with an amendment reducing the amount to $200,000.

The Senate amendment appropriating $300,000 for the meritorious saving of life and property on the coast of New Jersey, was concurred in, with an amendment to make it applicable also to Long Island coast.

The Senate amendment appropriating $6,856 for the completion of the court house and post office building at Des Moines, Iowa, was concurred in.

Without disposing of all the amendments, the House at 4:40 adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Pension Agent Missing—Annexation of Canada—Edwin Booth in the Courts—The Erie Railroad Litigation.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1871.

PENSION AGENT MISSING.

It is rumored that the late Pension Agent of this city, the predecessor of Doty, has been missing for some time, and some Government funds are unaccounted for.

CUBAN MATTERS.

President Cespedes has caused to be published, for the information of foreign Governments, his appeal to the Supreme Government of Spain to direct its subordinates in Cuba to conduct the war on humane principles. The President recounts some cold-blooded attrocities of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and threatens retaliation in self-defence.

THE ERIE CASE.

Mortimer Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Erie Railroad Company, in the continued examination to-day as to the whereabouts of the English stock, testified that the Secretary of the company, two transfer clerks and another official who signed receipts for stocks, were all now absent from the city on account of ill health. The only persons who know the combination necessary to open the safe in which the books were kept Master yesterday ordered to be produced are also absent. Smith said he supposed on account of ill health.

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

The French Canadians in New York are to hold a mass meeting in favor of the annexation of British North America to the United States, at Masonic Hall, April 21st. English-speaking Canadians, who favor annexation, are invited to take part. The Committee claims that there are over three millions of French-Americans scattered from Quebec to New Orleans, and confidently assume that these people will unite in favor of annexation they can make their votes tell.

ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

Edward R. K-llogg, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, who has failed in the attempt to procure a divorce from his wife and the custody of his children, last night made a forcible attempt to take part. The children, they were caught in the street and thrust into a carriage, but their cries attracted the attention of a party of men upon the station house and turned over the children to their mother.

MAYOR KALBFLEISCH IN HOT WATER.

An order was issued by the Supreme Court of Brooklyn yesterday, requiring Mayor Kalbfleisch to show cause on Saturday next why a mandamus should not issue compelling him to sign $35,000 city bonds for sewers. Another order was granted requiring him to show cause on the same day why an order should not be compelled to sign $35,000 bonds for the reconstruction of the Water Works engine.

BOOTH THIN SKINNED.

Judge Ingraham has issued a mandamus compelling Edwin Booth to show cause why admission to his theatre was refused to the editor and proprietor of a theatrical paper in the city, who lately published severe criticisms on Booth's theatre.

THE COLLISION ON THE MEXICAN BORDERS.

Several of the morning papers have special dispatches from Brownsville, Texas, stating that between United States troops and Mexicans on the Texan frontier, but they contain no intelligence additional to that already telegraphed.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Iowa, Paraguay, Periere and Cuba have arrived.

CINCINNATI.

Resigned.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—At a meeting of the directors of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad to-day, M. E. Ingalls resigned the Presidency. His successor was not named at the meeting. All directors are retained of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad to-day, in New York. Ingalls' resignation as President of that road was also accepted and Wm. A. Booth elected to fill the vacancy Mr. ingalls, has disposed of his stock and resigned the Presidency in view of the recent decision of Judge Cox unfavorable to his continuance as receiver so long as he held the interest as stockholder. He will consequently continue his connection with the roads as receiver.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOLD AND TREASURY NOTES.

Judge Thordock, of the Common Pleas, rendered his decision to-day in the case of Clark & Dodge against the Secretary of the Interior in value between gold and treasury notes in May 1st, 1863, on a note for two thousand dollars given at that date, payable in lawful treasury notes. The payment was received without objection and the note given up. The Judge held that the delivery of the notes and acceptance of United States notes without objection, did not prevent the plaintiff from bringing suit, and that the payment in United States notes was not an extinguishment of the debt except to the amounts of gold value of the notes paid. The Judge's decision was given for the plaintiff in specie for the difference, with interest in the gold case, which will go to the District Court, which convenes next week.

THE NEW MAYOR.

S. S. Davis, the newly elected Mayor, was inaugurated to-day. Julius F. Blackburn was elected City Clerk and W. H. Folger City Auditor by the Common Council.

BRIDGE BURNED.

Bridge No. 6, between the Guilford & Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, of one hundred and thirty feet span, was burned this evening.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.

The corner stone of the new court house at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies. It will cost over $100,000.

A HEARING.

Judge Schuirer, for the murder of Mathias Heinz, had a preliminary examination, and was held to appear before the Court of Common Pleas in five thousand dollars bail, in default of which he was remanded to prison.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—River 22 feet, and fallen 18 inches; 80 feet in bridge space. Arrived—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Edinburgh, Red River. Departed—Dove No. 2 Kentucky river; St. Mary's, New Orleans; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, April 13.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. River falling slowly. Port list: Quickstep, Cairo and return; Potomac, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Bowling Green, Bowling Green and return; Fayette, Henderson and return; J. S. Neal and barges and Grand Lake No. 2 and barges, up; Iron Age, Louisville; Pittsburgh; Mary Ament, Camelton and return; Tariscon, Louisville and return; Mollie Rugon from Nashville. Business dull.

CAIRO, April 13—Gossamer, Anderson, St. Louis to Mound City. 4 A. M.: City of Alton, Cairo to New Orleans 4; Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Comet, St. Louis to Ohio river; Grandtower, St. Louis to Memphis, 6; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7; Idlewild, Evansville Packet, 2. River fell four inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 60.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Clear and pleasant; river falling rapidly. Departed—City of Chester for St. Louis; City of Alton for New Orleans; Longworth and Sam Hale for Cincinnati; Colorado for Vicksburg; R. Gray, Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—River falling slowly, from Tennessee River; S. S. Merrill, from Pittsburgh; Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Gilmore and barges from Ohio river; Sallie, from Arkansas river; Moonstone and Mohawk Belle, from Illinois river. Departed—Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; Phil. Sheridan, for St. Paul; Bismark, for New Orleans; Emilie La Barge for Omaha; Wm. J. Lewis, for Kansas City; Julia, for Vicksburg; Beaver and barges for Illinois river. River rising slowly. Weather pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—River falling slowly, having fallen three inches since the last report; 5 feet 11 inches in Chute and 7 feet 11 inches in canal. Cloudy and warm. No business and but little passing. Arrived—Aboun, St. Louis; Minnesota, Cincinnati; Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh; J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans; Rose Hambleton and Groesbeck, Cincinnati; Minnesota, Memphis; Ironsides and barges, St. Louis; Nightingale, Arkansas River; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Departed: Bigley Warner, Pittsburgh; Shannon, Cincinnati. Cloudy and warm.

VICKSBURG, April 13.—C. B. Church and Shreve last night; Wm. Up. Jno. Kyle and Jno. Kilgour. Warm and rainy. River stationary.

LEAVENWORTH.

Railroad Opening.

LEAVENWORTH, April 13.—The Chicago and Leavenworth railroad was formally opened to-day by an excursion from Leavenworth to Cameron.

FRUIT.

The late cold storm has not damaged the fruit or the prospect throughout the State for a bountiful crop of fruit and grain.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration into this State promises to largely exceed that of any previous year.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Stricken France.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Conflicting Stories.

CONCILIATION GIVEN UP.

Thiers Determined.

PARIS TO BE ASSAULTED.

Dawn of the Reign of Blood.

FRANCE.

INSURGENTS ADVANCING.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times'* special Versailles dispatch says a column of insurgents advanced to Clainort without meeting with opposition.

THIERS BIDING HIS TIME.

Thiers is opposed to bringing on a decisive action until fifty thousand men shall have reinforced the Versailles army.

LETTER FROM M. GUIZOT.

A letter from Guizot on the state of affairs in France is published to-day. He approves the conduct of the Assembly and trusts that the struggle will be short, and expresses confidence that the result is both certain and decisive.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE VERSAILLISTS.

PARIS, April 13.—That portion of the Versailles army engaged in the attack upon the outlying forts to the south of Paris has suffered greatly in both killed and wounded.

COMMUNIST SUCCESS.

The Communists have surrounded three thousand gens d'arms near Aquieres, and their capitulation is thought probable.

GEN. DOMBROWSKI POPULAR.

Gen. Dombrowski is very popular with his troops. He declares that he will burn Neuilly, Thiers and Put Enoux, if such steps should be necessary for the defence of Paris.

The bombardment of Maillot still continues.

VERSAILLISTS MASSING.

A dispatch from Versailles says that there is a great concentration of troops before that city. McMahon has gone to Ville Letang, and a decisive attack upon the insurgents' position is expected.

ARRESTED.

PARIS, April 12.—The Cure of Notre Dame, De Lorette, and Mgr. Miguel, Vicar of Philippe, have been arrested, the latter while visiting the Archbishop.

ARTILLERY FIRING.

There was an artillery duel lasting throughout the day. Those Nationals, refusing to fight, have been disarmed.

THE INSURGENTS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

The insurgents are in high spirits over the result of yesterday's fighting. An attack is expected to-night.

ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON.

Assy is accused of high treason to the city and the nation.

FROM DOMBROWSKI.

Dombrowski telegraphs that he is in possession of three-quarters of Neuilly and hopes by 4 P. M. to have it all. The reported fight has been released and made Secretary of the Commune. Sheils are falling in Rue Chaillott and the fire continues.

THIERS ANXIOUS TO AVOID BLOODSHED.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday night.—The *coup de main* arranged for last night has been deferred until to-night. Thiers is so anxious to avoid bloodshed that it is doubtful if it will take place.

THE POSITION.

The Assembly is enraged at the inactivity of the troops. At Valerien there was an excellent practice last night. Two new guns have been erected at Chatillon to bombard Issy.

PORTE MAILLOT SHATTERED.

PARIS, April 13.—Porte Maillot has been shattered by the guns of Fort Valerien. The cannonade lasted all day. Numerous shells reached the Arc de Triomphe. It was intended not to disturb the large bodies of Communists troops as the latter, advancing from Chaissy Leroi, were driven back on the Orleans railway, which had been cut by the Versailles troops.

IN PARIS.

The Commune grant passports more liberally.

Resignations from the Commune continue. Grenpil left to-day.

The Archbishop has written to Thiers begging gentle treatment for the prisoners.

ROCHEFORT OPPOSED TO THE COMMUNE.

Rochefort writes boldly against the Communes, denouncing Pratt and his set as impossible tyrants, if not more probably downright fools.

A Tribune's special Versailles, dated Wednesday, says there was

TREMENDOUS FIRING

heard from the direction of Forts Vanvres and Issy last night and this morning, but no important news has been received at Versailles.

A CRETAN LEGION.

General Cathelina is forming a Cretan Legion at Compeigne, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, whose headquarters are at the same place, declared that district to be in a state of seige.

BOMBROWSKI.

The Versailles *Official Journal* says that Dombrowski, commander of the National Guards, was a Prussian spy during the siege.

FABRIE'S HEADQUARTERS.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Rueil says Fabrie has left Nanterre and Denis to-morrow with troops to establish his headquarters there.

BOMBROSKI'S REPORT.

PARIS, April 13.—Gen. Bombrowski reports to the General Committee that the troops under his command are doing excellent service, that they already hold three forts and the town of Neuilly, and hope to have possession of the bridge across the Seine to-night.

The *Cri du Peuple* says the Versailles troops have been driven from Neuilly, and are trying toward Courbevoie. The attack made yesterday by the Versailles forces was a failure.

RAILROAD CUT.

The Orleans Railway has been cut by the Versailles troops.

HEAVY FIRING.

There was heavy, but interrupted cannonading during the whole of last night, which has grown more violent this morning. Fort Mt. Valerien is firing heavily. The members of the Commune are personally on the field to encourage their wearied troops.

TO LEAVE THE CITY.

The British Consul at Paris has warned all Englishmen to leave the city.

THIERS GIVES UP CONCILIATION.

PARIS, April 13.—M. Thiers is now opposed to conciliation, and thinks the success of the army certain.

BIG GUNS.

A battery of big guns has been mounted in Avenue Du Trocadero, pointing toward Fort Du Mont Valerien. The Nationals are massed near Arch de Triumphe.

CENTRE OF OPERATIONS.

General Dombrouski has selected Nierres as the centre of operations against Courbevoie. Long Champs and Asneres are both well fortified.

Paris is calm, but the exodus of inhabitants continues.

A CIRCULAR FROM M. THIERS.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—M. Thiers, in a circular bearing date of the evening of the 12th, describes the situation as in the main unchanged, and says "The Government will act in the proper time. The Commune accounts of victory at Paris are false. They are unprincipled. Our victory will come bloodlessly. Paris defences have not been seriously received, not because they are Communists, but because they are Republicans. The answer to them was 130,000 electors in the Republic but assassins. The lives of insurgents will be spared, but workmen, temporarily subsidized in Paris, must return to their labor and secession is suppressed, as it has been done in America."

MARSEILLES QUIET.

A dispatch from Marseilles says the city is quiet and the police force being rapidly reorganized.

COMMUNIST FALSEHOODS.

It is now officially announced that the alleged Communist victories are entirely without foundation. No engagement took place Tuesday and Wednesday. There was merely insurgent fusilade followed by cannonade. There has been no engagement this morning. All the roads leading to Paris are occupied by the Versailles troops.

THIERS' TERMS OF PEACE.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—The deputies from the party of conciliation have returned to Paris. The terms of peace proposed by M. Thiers are: Municipal franchise will be granted.

GERMANY.

AMOUNT OF CREDIT.

BERLIN, April 13.—The amount of credit to be asked of the German Parliament is 120,000,000 thalers.

PROMOTED.

General Herworth von Bittenfeld has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

RESTORING GERMAN SHIPS.

HAMBURG, April 13.—It is reported that France has undertaken to restore to their owners all the German ships taken by the French cruisers and not condemned as prizes of war.

BELGIUM.

FINANCIAL DELEGATES.

BRUSSELS, April 13.—The German financial delegates, who are to assist in the Peace Conference here, arrived to-day.

ENGLAND.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

LONDON, April 13.—The steamship Hermann from New York touched at Southampton.

MILWAUKEE.

Fears of an Indian Raid.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Late Minnesota papers say that a party mutilated of another Indian raid at Leech Lake by the Pillage Indians. The contemplated movements will be made as soon as the snow is over. Every precaution is being taken to avert the impending danger.

GENERALITIES.

NEW YORK has had a fatal case of sunstroke.

"THE Woes of the Well-to-do," is the title of an article in the London *Spectator*.

MORE than 50,000 German ladies have signed the pledge of the Anti-Chignon Society.

THE TWO HEADED NIGHTINGALE sails for Europe on the "City of Brussels" the 22d instant.

LOUISVILLE wants to have the National Democratic Nominating Convention meet there in 1872.

NILSSON cleared $120,000 on her one hundred American concerts, while Strackosh cleared $20,000.

THAT objectionable and immoral person, Ouida, has written another novel and called it *Follie Farina*.

MAZZINI wishes to die in Italy A great many people will give their consent if he will but make haste.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is about to be married. She always said before that she did not like to be associated with idiots.

A PATTERSON servant girl tried to melt the bullet out of a metallic cartridge to solder up her boiler. Thirty-five carriages followed the hearse.

TILTON has taken to praising Halstead. Halstead's sins have doubtless been very great, but he had not heretofore thought him beyond the reach of mercy.

THE German Press, particularly the organs of Bismarck, are very bitter against England. The first thing we know the German army will be bivouacking in Hyde Park.

"How much did he leave?" inquired a gentleman of a wag on learning the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," responded the wag; "he didn't take a dollar with him."

BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered daily prayers against the grasshoppers this summer. The false account of his death was probably got up by some one who wishes to marry Mrs. Young.

CHAS. MATTHEWS, the great English commedian, is acting in New York. He is said to be as consummate an actor and to appear quite as young on the stage as he did when he first visited the country 23 years ago.

THE Boston *Post* quotes all of the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* jokes in the "All Sorts" column, but only credits the poor ones. It has never been reproved for this, for the times that it did not give any credit may have been merely an oversight.

A PACKAGE of Chinese tea seed has recently been received from North Carolina by the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington. These seeds, it is stated, are from China, and sent several years ago to North Carolina. The plants seem to have proved sufficiently hardy to resist the changes of climate in the Carolinas.

GEN. LONGSTREET recently accepted an invitation to a seat within the bar of the House of Representatives of Mississippi. This little act has moved one of the "Democratic" papers of that State to exclaim: "Who could have thought that a man can so prostitute himself? It leaves a dark spot on that glorious Confederate flag under whose folds he marched."

THE Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that the known opposition to the heresy of negro suffrage on the part of the Northern Democracy was the strongest ligament that bound the South to that organization, and that it feels it to be its duty to warn the leaders of that party everywhere against the danger they will incur by cutting that ligament in twain.

THE late editor of the London *Observer*, who recently died in his 99th year, is said to have been the oldest journalist in the world, having been an active member of the profession for over 60 years. There are, however, plenty of men in the profession in this country who will have been more than 60 years in the profession, if they stick to it until they are 99 years of age.

A COMMUNICATION in a Charleston paper, signed "One hundred men who fought under Lee," says: "If the people of the North are prepared to destroy their commerce, their finance, their trade, and expend their blood to sustain these thieves and scoundrels in oppressing their fellow citizens of the South, by the gods of war they shall have a chance of it!"

By the removal of the duty on all wools and woolens the government would lose $24,000,000 of revenue, now paid by the wealthy importers, and which would have to be otherwise raised. The result would be that the profits of the importers would be increased without any reduction in prices, and that the revenue raised on woolens would have to be laid on some other article of American consumption.

THEODORE M PAYNE, only son of a wealthy retired merchant of Leeds, went to London a number of years ago, entered upon a career of reckless dissipation, and suddenly disappeared. It was supposed he had either been murdered or committed suicide, but very recently his parents, it is stated, have heard of him as a Greek priest in Archangel. Payne, now in his 43d year, is a graduate of Oxford, and a man of fine mind and attainments.

MR. P. T. BARNUM'S great museum, menagerie and circus has started on its tour. This combination contains eleven adult camels and an infant, four lions, besides yaks, zebras, elephants, gnus, a rhinoceros, etc., etc. There was a giraffe, but it died coming over, and another which has been telegraphed for has not yet arrived. Then there are happy families, giants, dwarfs, bearded women, an armless girl, all sorts of curiosities, and a great circus besides.

FORSYTH, GEORGIA, can claim the champion beat. Finding himself bad off for his regular invigorator, he put a gallon of water in a two gallon demijohn, and presenting himself at the grocery, asked for a gallon of whisky. It was duly enclosed in the demijohn, but of course there was no trust, and the liquor had to be returned. A gallon was poured out, and the beat went on his way rejoicing in the possession of a gallon of good grog. He turned up drunk an hour after.

A BEAUTIFUL specimen of rose-tinted honey was lately contributed by a London firm to the South Kensington Museum. On inquiry, it proved to be the result of an experiment instituted by a lady. Having a swarm of bees in a hive with a glass cover, she noticed that after making two small pieces of comb they ceased the work. She then began to feed them with honey mixed with water highly colored with cochineal, and scented with rose water. The result was thirty-seven pounds of rose-tinted honey.

The Cheyenne *Leader* of April 8 says "We were shown, yesterday, some drawings by Mr. Boyer, who left here on the 21st inst. He is quite an artist in that respect, and has made a very creditable portrait of himself suspended from the gallows; the Judge who pronounced the sentence; and the jury which found him guilty of murder. In his picture he gives the lady members of the jury a horrid appearance. Boyer either has no eye for womanly beauty, or else he is opposed to women's rights."

The Elizabeth City *North Carolinian* says: "We are satisfied that those of our Northern friends who are postponing immigration here are making a great mistake. Properties of all kinds are gradually advancing, and they will continue to do so. This is a certainty. The turbulence and disorder of reconstruction days—hundreds of miles from here—is past and will not extend to this part of the State. Every citizen, be he native or adopted, will find as much security here for life and property, and just as full enjoyment in all his rights, as in Pennsylvania, New York or any other State.

THE fountain designed for the boulevard at New Orleans is finished. It will throw a single jet, with six feet fall into a broad basin, from which spring twenty more separate jets; this overflows through four large orifices, repres

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 97.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¾@110¾.

SOMERSET COUNTY, New Jersey, at the late election, went Republican for the first time in twenty years.

OUT of 4,852,769 passengers carried over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in 1870, only two were killed by accident.

THE *Presbyterian Banner*, one of our best conducted religious newspapers, comes to us this week in a new and stylish spring dress. We are glad to note this fresh evidence of its prosperity.

A GREAT GAS WELL has been struck in New Orleans, and it has been utilized as a motive power in running an engine, acting upon the piston with a constant pressure of twelve pounds to the square inch.

IN JERSEY CITY the election for city officers under the new charter, resulted in a Republican victory. While last year the Board of Aldermen stood two-thirds Democratic, this year it stands ten Republicans to two Democrats.

WE OBSERVE that some of our Democratic exchanges are publishing entire the speech of Charles Sumner on the San Domingo question. It is about as cheap political capital as we can imagine, but serves to illustrate how destitute of material the opposition is to make war on the administration of President Grant.

MR. JOHN C. HARPER, for a number of years managing editor of the *Commercial*, and lately connected with the *American Review* as one of its proprietors and conductors, proposes to publish in this city on and after the 16th inst., a new independent Republican Sunday paper to be named the *Morning Call*. We wish the enterprising proprietor much success.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* hoists the name of our esteemed fellow-citizen, General G. W Cass, for the gubernatorial nomination. There are few better men in the ranks of the opposition than Gen. Cass, but it strikes us that the same old game so often played before on him is to be reenacted—setting him up as a candidate to knock him down in the convention.

THE House has concurred in the Senate amendment appropriating $12,000 for the relief of destitute aged persons in the District of Columbia. We are heartily glad of it. That it is founded on good and substantial reasons, is self-evident from the fact that the only argument that was brought against the amendment was, that it would be used to induce colored people to come to Washington to vote the Radical ticket.

A "SHOO FLY" paper in the oil regions, itching for the GAZETTE to notice it, and knowing our reporter can't be bribed by either the bulls or bears, would like to have him shipped to San Domingo, so that it could get a chance to circulate some in the Oil Regions. Can't help it, gentlemen. The oil men will have the GAZETTE, and are so accustomed to buying and selling on its quotations, that we don't wonder some of the small fry complain. Next.

A LARGE EMIGRATION to the United States is anticipated from Alsace and Lorraine, during the coming summer. To meet this emergency, French residents of New York and Washington propose to form an organization and raise sufficient funds to buy large tracts of land, and colonize their countrymen. Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama have been deemed the best locations, some regard having been paid to selecting land where the climate resembles most nearly that of Eastern France.

MESSRS. STRONG AND STARKWEATHER, the members elect from Connecticut, have been sworn in as members of the House. Unofficial certificates were given by the Board of Canvassers to Strong, Starkweather and Barnum. We suppose Barnum will present his credentials and take the oath soon. Kellogg it appears however, is not to get a seat so readily, as Kendrick has appeared before the Board, and claimed to have been elected. There will be no hearing had in the case until after the 23d inst.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED that it shall be made the law that all poisonous drugs shall be kept in drug stores, in bottles of a peculiar shape, so that it will be impossible to make mistakes. This might act as a preventive in some cases (those of mistaking arsenic in a triangular bottle from cream of tartar), but it would not put sufficient brains into the head of an incompetent clerk as to force him to read a physician's prescription correctly. Still, it might be of use so far as to prevent mistakes of the character first alluded to.

MR. IRVING'S RESIGNATION in the New York Legislature, will in all probability defeat the Democratic effort to hold the State and the United States elections on different days. The object of this movement on the part of the Democracy of New York is fully understood by all our readers as being nothing more than an attempt to rid that party of the protection the Federal Government has thrown around all citizens voting at a United States election. By holding the State election on a different day from the general election, this protection is withdrawn and Democratic roughs of New York can do pretty much as they please at the polls. The resignation of Irving (Democrat), has however scotched this effort, and if it is successful now, the blame must be attributed to the Republicans themselves.

WHAT has come over Hayti? We are told that a number of spies have reached Jamaica to watch refugees and report any movement towards annexing Hayti to the United States. We frankly do not believe that that Government need go to any great worriment of mind over this question. We do not believe that there is a man, woman or child in the United States that has given one good wish that Hayti should be annexed to this Union. We are rather inclined to think that somebody is dealing a little on the sly with the Haytien people, and mayhap raising reports without any foundation in truth. Still it is a little ludicrous, this idea of two or three Haytien spies dodging about here and there, trying to fathom some awful condition of affairs, that has not even the color of existence.

THE NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION has taken up the question of the illegal exaction of fees in the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, Register and other public offices. A committee of five was appointed to take the matter in charge. It seems that this evil was wide spread, and not confined to any one locality or to any one district. Through the energy and faithful discharge of the duties of our members in the State Legislature, we believe that any future illegal exaction of fees, even should any have heretofore been made, will be impossible. Our citizens thoroughly understand, or should do so, that there has been a new table of fees adopted, always open for their inspection and upon demand, and that if hereafter they are defrauded of a penny it will arise through their own negligence to make a proper examination.

THE RESOLUTION of Mr. Sherman, instructing the Senate Finance Committe, to consider during recess the best system of reducing the taxes so as to leave only revenue enough to pay the working expenses of the government has been adopted by the Senate. We are inclined to think that the effect of this will be, if it amounts to anything at all, to destroy the present favorable appearance of a successful reduction of the laternal Revenues, by raising for the consideration of the next session more fearfully long debates over the tariff question. We sincerely hope that such will not be the case, but that the coming session of Congress, at the latest, will abolish the Income Tax as one of its first duties, and at all events, leave all questions immediately affecting the Tariff at rest until the universal demand of the people with regard to the abolition of the Income Tax is complied with.

THE GRAND JURY at Chicago has indicted the Grand Gift Concert of the Milwaukee Musical Society as a lottery. This is a move in the right direction. As a rule these lotteries are in reality nothing but frauds on the people. They hold out temptations for poor men to invest their hard earned capital in tickets, and they create want and poverty among those who are most easily led into just that temptation. The bribe of even the possibility of getting some Opera House, or even five thousand dollars is too much to be resisted, and many a poor wife and her little children have gone without meals, that the husband might throw away his earnings on lottery tickets. The difficulty that exists, is, in drawing a line between comparatively harmless efforts to raise funds through gift concerts and the like character of entertainments, and the cold blooded fraudulent invention of an actual lottery. The best course to be adopted is to know no line, and in this we commend the Grand Jury at Chicago.

JUDGE LUDLOW sent a fellow to jail for contempt of court, in refusing to sit on a jury where a negro was sitting. The fellow made brave boasts about rotting in jail before he would sink his honor and dignity so far as to sit on any jury of that kind. Prison diet and prison fare has humbled to some extent this chivalrous Democrat, and he is now pleading for relief through the merits of a *habeas corpus*. What the result may be, or on what ground he asks for this relief we do not know, but we are sure that the only road for him from imprisonment ought to be by paying his fine and relieving himself of his contempt. Should however, he escape through any of the technicalities of the law, the worst wish we have for him, and we think it by far too good for him, is, that he may be called on some jury where there is not a white man but himself, and should he refuse again, that his fine be doubled and he returned to the associates he seems more pleased with than with respectable colored men who happen to be jurors.

TEA AND COFEEE.

Considerable diversity of opinion exists at the present time on the comparative healthfulness of tea as a drink at meal times. Without, however, allowing that any drink is healthful *immediately* at meals, we might, we think, show conclusively that tea is better than coffee for most persons, and coffee better than water. Better than either would be to eat without drinking at all, especially if the saliva furnished is in quantity abundant enough to sufficiently moisten the food.

Having said this much about dry meals, let us inquire into the effects of tea on the animal economy. Its effects are evidently those of a stimulant to the nervous system without the usually exacting influences, incident to the use of alcoholic stimulants; that is, it imparts tone and vigor to the nervous system, which does not immediately pass away as soon as soon as its immediate effects are past. In the sense we speak of it, we do not regard tea as a mere luxury to be used by the rich, but as of equal value to those in moderate circumstances, as well as the poor. The difference between tea and coffee seems to us to consist in this: Tea props and supports the nervous energies of the system and adds vigor to the intellect without impairing the tone and power of the stomach or digestive organs; whilst coffee gives muscular and general force to the system, but is not as likely to agree well with weakly persons, and at the same time is harder on the digest ive organs.

It will be observed by most persons, who have paid attention to the subject, that as soon as a person becomes sick coffee is rejected and tea made to take its place. Exactly the same thing takes place with chewers and smokers of tobacco. The sick person, with a stomach sympathizing with the sickness, shuts down on the tobacco and cigars as well as on the coffee and betakes to tea; but as soon as the sickness is over, he invariably goes back to the former, and all three of them, if ever he was an habitual user of them.

Now what is the reason of this; or is there a reason for it? It strikes our mind very forcibly that the stomach weakened by sickness rejects these less easily digested articles,—two of them wholly indigestible, and adopts that which comports with its sickly and enfeebled state—coffee and tea are both producers of wakefulness, and consequently would be useful to all those whose business it is to stay awake. The man, however, who stays awake by the midnight lamp, in intellectual or brain labor, would be far better supported by tea than by coffee, but the watchman who patrols the streets, or the soldier, either on guard or on a long march, would find himself better sustained by the latter, as it will give a longer and more durable tenacity to the muscular system

The soldiers who passed through the late war of the rebellion all say that the strength-supporting influence of coffee was really surprising, and that it would sustain them longer, when out of food, than anything else, and in some of their marches in West Virginia, one soldier, a captain, informed the writer that the first food they had for several days, was some chopped feed which had been made up for the horses, and told us at the same time that a cup of good strong coffee would have been preferable not only to himself but to most of his men.

The teas mostly used, not only in this country but likewse throughout the civilised world, are green and black, and although there are a larger supply of the green sold than of the black variety, the latter is decidedly more healthful and less oppressive to the stomach and digestive organs, if either of them are at all hurtful, when used in moderation; in fact the word moderation, will not only rescues the article under consideration from having an evil result, but also many other articles both of medicinal and cullinary value.

The fact that green tea is sometimes powdered over with a preparation of lime and Prussian blue, to give it more aroma and a more beautiful color, may in some measure add to it noxious properties which it otherwise would not possess, the "heathen Chinee," in this matter of adulteration, not being far behind the other nations of the earth.

Many persons are in the custom of mixing equal parts of each kind, the green and the black together, and consider that something is gained by the union of the two. This may be, but especially would the hurtful qualities of the one be lessened by making it contain less Prussian blue and less lime.

Both kinds are astringent and exhilerating in their effects, and if used to excess, like every thing else, are capable of much mischief.

Black Tea, however, apart from its not being so frequently sophisticated, may probably attract some virtue from the hot iron plates upon which it is dried; the iron itself being a valuable tonic, especially in the form of tea when it is held in perfect solution, and where it is readily digested and assimilated by the stomach.

The teas used in this country are imported from China and Japan, and it may not be generally known, that it is propagated from the seeds which are planted in holes, five or six in each to insure its growth; on the third year it is productive, and from that to six years, when it is at its full growth, about five feet or more. Tea yields three crops in a year—about the last of February, early in April and the latter part of June.

An effort was made to introduce its growth into this country about the year 1859, with some prospect of success, but we have never been able to learn that it amounted to anything worthy of notice. Its quality being dependant upon the soil in which it is cultivated, we can see no reason, in the variety of soil and climate of this country that it should not be cultivated successfully.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It was only last night that my attention was called to the sketch of the GAZETTE by Old Mortality. I think the writer is mistaken about Boyd being Scull's partner. I am under the impression that he was only a "jour." At all events, it was John Scull and Joseph Hall who, on Saturday, July 29th, 1786, published the first number of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, it being also the first paper west of the mountains. Cummings, in his "Western Tour," states that Boyd hung himself about 1790. I. C.

THE FRENCH AT HOME.

The brutal fight of the population of Paris for the control of France, as exhibited by their war on the Government of the Assembly, is simply an effort to retain the mastery which they held, unquestioned, for the last three generations. Ever since the Reign of Terror the law of France has been just what the Parisians chose to make it; and their supremacy, through long usage, has become so habitual that they are now no more prepared to permit any innovation than the body of the French people were to admit possible defeat at the beginning of the recent war with Prussia.

At a time when reasonable men would be supposed to have had a surfeit of defeat and humiliation, and to shrink from the gaze of the unsympathizing world, these unabashed madmen raise their bloody hands against their own countrymen, with quite as much vim as though their cause were just and their strength unimpaired.

While these strictures apply to the Parisians alone, there is yet a strange reprehensibleness running through the national character, which distinguishes the French from every other people. Great intellectual capacities, combined with puerilities equally great, distinguish them, which at one moment make them objects of veneration and at another of scorn and contempt. The lack of ballast is so conspicuous among them, that others with not a tithe of their intelligence can afford to scoff at their conduct. Just like their own balloon: they soar high above all surrounding objects, and attract the admiration of every beholder; yet after all they are but rudderless gas bags, driven about by every idle wind. The one exception to this was the first Napoleon, who united with all their characteristic brilliant intellect, a singularly acute and almost faultless judgment. No wonder he became the scourge of Europe; the capacity to mould into working shape the fiery material of France, and to suddenly precipitate it upon the surrounding effete governments, was in effect to make him at once master of them all.

Ever since his day the French have been living on Napoleon's glory, and in his name have done many wonderful things. Europe was so thoroughly frightened by the rough usage which it received at his hand that his successors for more than fifty years have been able to keep it in awe by the vitality of his memory. The spell is, however, at last broken by the old Teuton, King William, and we now find that there is nothing remaining but Napoleon's dry bones. Undaunted by their exposure, Paris and some other cities are now going to fight Heaven and earth, and are again running into the atheistic madness of 1793. This disregard of religious obligations and social ties is peculiar to the French, and is a proof of that loose mixture of the high intellectual with the most grovelling of the animal qualities, which seems to run through the entire nation, while the judgment necessary for their control is wanting. The ordinary Frenchman as well as the highest in authority or intelligence is alike its subject. Look, for example, at the third Napoleon. He may be classed as a first rate Frenchman of the present day, and what do we find in him? The same jumble of great and little qualities which distinguish the rest of his countrymen. Astuteness and success as a civilian, above all the rulers of Europe, combined with the most preposterous failure as a military chieftain; and to these we add some traits, which in any other nation would indicate childishness—such as, his first two abortive attempts to seize the throne, and the recent "baptism of fire" which he gave his son. These opposite elements, together with a large infusion of egotism and selfishness, make up a character which is dangerous, when exhibited as a national peculiarity, and has been the cause of unnumbered woes to other people; but now that it has at last been vanquished in a war of its own seeking, it turns upon itself, and that Paris which but a few months ago expressed a fervor of patriotic indignation at the mere hint of the probable loss of some outlying provinces, strikes at the whole national organization, and risks the total disruption of the French people, rather than lose the tyrannical hold which originated the saying that "Paris is France."

It remains to be seen whether the nation is sufficiently strong and determined to successfully assert its supremacy. The lamb-like innocency with which it has heretofore responded to every whim of Paris, whether for king, emperor, or president, or neither—while it has made it the ridicule of the world, has at the same time so indurated the Parisians with the feeling of mastery, as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to shake off their power. The animosity and venom with which the contest is prosecuted, on the part of the city, bids fair at any rate, to give a finishing stroke to the influence if not to the very existence of the "Grande Nation." A. F. M.

Illinois Railways.

The Illinois Legislature last week passed an act regulating the compensation of railways in that state for the transportation of passengers. It divides the railroads into four classes, according to the gross amount of their earnings, and then fixes the maximum rate of charges, viz: Class A to include all railroads whose gross earnings per mile shall be $10,000, two and a half cents per mile; class B, earnings per mile $8,000, or any sum in excess thereof less than $10,000, three cents per mile; class C, earnings per mile $4,000, or less than $8,000, four cents per mile; class D, earnings per mile less than $4,000, four cents per mile. Children under twelve years of age are to be charged only half rates, and ten cents may be added to the fare of any passenger when the same is paid upon the cars, if a ticket might have been procured within a reasonable time before the departure of the train.

THE STATE.

STRAWBERRIES and tomatoes are to be had in the Philadelphia market.

WASHINGTON has become so metropolitan that it has started a restaurant.

CHESTER is complaining of the scarcity of fish, and especially of shad, in the Delaware.

THE Y. M. C. A. of Brookville now issues a monthly paper called the *Observer and Recorder*.

INDIANA has recently been visited by a lecturer on Mormonism, and the result is a sort of general daftness, three or four at least of the inhabitants having gone mesmerizing on their own hooks.

THE Indiana papers publish the cards of several gentlemen who are willing to be elected Associate Judge. Two of these are especially qualified for the bench, inasmuch as they were private soldiers in the late war.

THE Tyrone *Herald* says, the number of loaded cars brought off the Tyrone and Clearfield road during the month of March, was 6,178, or an average of a fraction over 228 per day—the largest yield since the road was opened. Pretty good for a forty mile branch.

JOHN SCHMEARSMAN, a saloon-keeper in Huntingdon, got drunk last Friday, and procuring a horse and buggy, drove along the road, and while passing some people, pulled out a revolver and shot himself through the heart. He left a wife and child and a profitable business.

THE Greensburg *Herald* says: A dog (of the rat terrier species) belonging to A. T. Peterson, of Unity township, killed seventy-one rats in fifteen minutes, and rested twice during the operation. The rats when gathered up measured just one bushel. The above fact can be testified by two witnesses.

THE extensive shedding and stabling attached to Jacob Leiby's distillery, at Middletown, Dauphin county, were fired and destroyed on Saturday morning, the 25th ult. The loss is between $5,000 and $7,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as the distillery was not in operation at the time of the occurrence.

THE Warren *Mail* after describing the performances of a tight rope walker says: "He never used liquor, tobacco, or other stimulants, which in part accounts for his wonderful physical powers. Wouldn't it be well for everybody to imitate his exercise and abstinence." We should like to know when the editor of the *Mail* intends to reform and take to funambulating.

THE Indiana *Progress* says: A dwelling house in Mechanicsburg, this county, belonging to Mr. Hager, was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning about one P. M. By great effort, Mr. Truby's store, on the opposite side of the street, was saved from destruction. The dwelling was insured for $1,000. The building was partly occupied by Mr. Moorehead as a warehouse. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

THE Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad has been mortgaged for the superstructure to the amount of $500,000, which will enable the Directors to complete it promptly. It has been resolved to extend the road from Bridgeport to the Maryland line, a distance of seven or eight miles, to reach the George Creek coal field. This extension is to be completed within three years. The bonds, it is stated, were taken at par, which indicates that capitalists believe that the stock will be a paying investment.

THE Chambersburg *Repository* says: "On Saturday afternoon, the 8th instant, the well-known Mount Alto forge, northeast of Waynesboro, caught fire, and a general conflagration ensued. The day was windy, and it was impossible with the means of fighting the flames at hand to make any successful resistance. The forge buildings, the dwelling-house, store house, extensive stabling and other buildings were entirely consumed. The fire broke out in the dwelling-house, and was communicated from it to the other buildings. The loss is estimated at from $7,000 to $10,000.

THE Brookville *Republican* says: On Saturday last B. F. Hall, son of Enoch Hall, of this place, met with a horrible accident which resulted in his death. He was attending the engine in Hall & McCain's planing mill, and at about eleven o'clock A. M., the engine was stopped, when the men employed in other parts of the mill hurried to the engine room to learn the cause. They found Frank near the engine with almost all his clothing torn off, and his person most shockingly mangled. From the information obtained from him it appears that he was in the act of turning the belt off the grindstone pulley, when he was drawn in and hurled around at a most fearful rate. A most remarkable fact is, that after being so terribly injured he was able to drag himself some twelve or fifteen feet up several steps, and shut off the steam, stopping the engine, thus giving the alarm to the men at work above. He was carried home immediately and physicians summoned, but his injuries were so severe that nothing could be done, save relieve his intense suffering, which lasted until about five o'clock in the evening, when death ensued.

THE Corry *Blade* of last Monday has the following: Yesterday a band of mourners assembled at the depot in Titusville to convey the remains of a child to its last resting place in Westfield, N. Y. The parents took their seats in the cars, and friends attended to the depositing of the box containing, as it was supposed, the coffin. Mr. Bloss, of the Titusville *Herald*, assisted in the task and his suspicions were aroused that everything was not right by the lightness of the box. Hastily returning to the house he made the unpleasant discovery that the coffin containing the corpse had been left behind. As the train containing the mourners had left the depot, there was no time to be lost. Application was at once made to the officers of the Oil Creek road for an engine and car—which were promptly furnished. The corpse was deposited in the car and brought to this city, but too late to overtake the train on the Cross Cut railroad, containing the mourners. A request similar to the one made to the Oil Creek road was made to Mr. Potter, of the Cross Cut railroad, and as promptly responded to. The coffin was again put on board a special train in which it was safely conveyed to Westfield where the mourners had only a short time before arrived, unconscious that the box they had in charge did not contain all that was mortal of their beloved child.

The Capacity of the Suez Canal.

A discussion of the prospects of the Suez Canal, in the London *Daily News*, concludes with these encouraging statements:

The plain fact is that the canal is a substantial success, so far as an excellent and sufficient means of communication between sea and sea is concerded, and the scientific forecast of Mr. John Hawkshaw, F. R. S., the eminent engineer, made years before its completion, has been verified in every particular. It should not be forgotten that this gentleman was engaged by the late Viceroy to report upon the practicability of forming the canal when the mass of opinion was hostile, and when an adverse verdict from him would have caused the work to be stopped, and that he then pronounced uncompromisingly in its favor. His report to the Viceroy is worth studying by any one who desires to understand the subject, or who has doubts concerning the perfect efficiency of the Canal as it exists. Mr. Hawkshaw, who was present at the opening ceremonies in November, 1869, condemned the silly talk as to the necessity of doubling the width as strongly as he confirmed the opinion he had already given as to the canal's absolute and permanent success; and the English public may be satisfied that should a new commercial combination be formed, its aim will be to develop traffic and increase revenue rather than the reckless and useless squandering of millions which any vainglorious attempt to double the width of the canal would most surely result in. M. de Lesseps has proved to be right after all. That floating castle, the troop ship *Jumna*, has been through his "ditch" in safety; the Peninsular and Oriental captains would set about taking their steamers along it without a qualm, if they had but the necessary authority from their board; and if a return were drawn up of the number of English ships which were too large or too deep in the water for the canal, its statistics would be conclusive. Where the *Jumna* can go, the other troop ships, as well as nearly all the merchant navy of the world, can follow; and this should be enough to show England how truly great are the existing capabilities of the Suez canal, as well as the deep importance of her own relations to it.

Blanqui.

The N. Y. *World* says: The venerable Blanqui, as the Parisian Reds calls him—though he is venerable only in point of snow-white beard—is again in prison. The greater part of this man's life has been passed in the same way. The revolution of February 1848 released him from a long term of forced service, and his share in the insurrection a few weeks later returned him again to prison. He spent the latter years of the empire in exile, and, returning to Paris after Sedan, has once more contrived to get himself safe under lock and key. Blanqui has always been the reddest of the Red—a radical compared with whom Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin are conservative. How he can have excited the suspicions of his colleagues is a mystery only to be explained on the incredible hypothesis that they are more crimson in their political hue than Blanqui himself.

DIED FROM STRANGULATION.

Nothing can be more fearful to contemplate than such a death as is brought about by strangulated hernia or rupture. Who ever has seen the victim of it, writhing in agony, will bear us out in our opinion. But there is no need of any one exposing himself to such a dreadful alternative, for by the timely application of a suitable truss the rupture can be retained in its proper place and in many cases entirely cured and in all of them relieved. Remember we have said by a suitable truss—one-half the bandages sold under that name are not worth the leather which is wasted in covering them, and but illy adapted for the use intended. Another great evil is in the application of trusses. They should not be put on like the hoops of a barrel would be by a man unskilled in cooperage, but they should be put on by a person having a knowledge, not only of the appliances themselves, but also acquainted with the human organism, and especially the anatomy of hernia What is the comparative expense of a few dollars to that security which one feels in the comfort of a well fitting truss, and besides trusses of as low a price can be had at the establishment of those who are accustomed to fitting them every day as elsewhere.

Dr. KEYSEL, of 167 Liberty street, has every needful appliance and at every price.

THE FROST KING.

We have now obtained one of the finest Soda apparatuses this side of New York City, from which we can dispense the purest Soda Water in the city, as all of our Syrups ARE MADE FROM FRUIT, and we use only the purest Fruit Juices.

We also have just received a fresh supply of Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick, Saratoga, High Rock, and Congress Waters, that we can sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Druggists,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, old St. Clair.

EXHAUSTION.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenia climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly and emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant and restorative employed in medicinal practice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GEO. W. HUBLEY,
No. 68 Federal St., Allegheny,
(Near Railroad Depots.)
General House Furnishing Store,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, X L ALL REFRIGERATORS, BIRD CAGES, STEP LADDERS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, etc
ap7:p79

Med--Bach--Londinensis
Dr. GRIFFITH, from London,
Treats all diseases (Acute or Chronic) of Children and Adults, on the most approved principles, at his office,
No. 145 FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Wylie.
Furnishes his own remedies. Consultation free. Terms reasonable. Credentials, first-class.
Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh11:65

NOTICE.—In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of "a Company to erect a Bridge over the Ohio River, from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, at or near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, Allegheny County, to the City of Allegheny," will be opened as follows, to-wit:
At the office of Roberts, Martin & Co., in Temperanceville, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th days of April, 1871.
At the office of D. L. Patterson, & Co., No. 74 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1871.
At the office of R. & H. E. Davis, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th days of April, 1871; and
At the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1871.
The books will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.
By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN E. PARKE, Secretary.
mh25:p59

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRI
At the Lowe
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Fed
At 25 Cents,
Iron, Plain and Striped
GRENADINES,
A Great Bargain.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas.
25c., Japanese Cloths, plain and striped.
12½c., Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
75c., Japanese Silks, an extra bargain.
$1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
1.87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
6¼c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
10c., best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.
12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a special bargain.
18¾c., 4-4 Bleached Irish Linen.
P. K. Brilliants and Linens,
FOR SUITS,
VERY CHEAP.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Dress Goods, in new Spring fabrics and colors.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
Housekeeping Dry Goods, a complete stock.
Wholesale an
WILLIAM
180 and 182 Federa
New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH
Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:os
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas, Silks,
Colored Mohairs, Delaines,
Dress Goods, Cloths,
White Goods, Cassimeres,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
AMERICAN
WATCHES,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Meyran & Siedle,
No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,
(FORMERLY 42.)
Zimmerman Watch.
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Sole Agents, 50 Fifth Avenue.
ap4:p52
SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manfactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades. Also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows. SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles.
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap1 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.
FIRST OF APRIL.
Housekeepers who desire to replenish their stocks for the coming season are invited, before purchasing, to an examination of our large stock of
Choice Family Groceries,
which comprises fresh goods by recent purchase at the lowest cash prices.
NEW CROP TEAS, Black and Green.
CHOICE COFFEES, Green and Roasted.
WHITE and YELLOW SUGARS, best in the market.
CANNED GOODS, Fruit and Vegetable.
SUGAR CURED HAMS, best brands.
PICKLES and SAUCES, English and American.
FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, &c., &c., &c.
"The Best is the Cheapest."
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ap6:p63 COR. LIBERTY and 9TH STREETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NG GOODS
st Prices, at
SEMPLE'S,
eral Street, Allegheny.
The Latest Novelties
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Black and Colored Satins.
Crapes, Laces and Illusions.
Laces and Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Sleeve Buttons, Jet Jewelry, etc.
At 75 cents,
Ladies Black & Colored
KID GLOVES.
$2.00 and $2.50, a large lot of Spring Shawls, slightly imperfect, great bargains.
$1.00 and $1.25, Ladies' White Gored Skirts.
$1.00, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.00.
62½c., Ladies' Dark Balmoral Skirts.
Ladies and Gents' Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.
d Retail, at
SEMPLE'S,
l Street, Allegheny.
d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
mwf
Pianos and Organs.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY, SCHOMAKER,
American Pianos,
AND THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN,
Superior to all others in quality of Tone and Durability.
SHEET MUSIC, BOOKS and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE always on hand at Eastern cash prices.
BARR & KNAKE,
ap7:TF-F 12 SIXTH (late St. Clair) ST.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
BRIDAL SILVER
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
For $30.00, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
We have on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, at all prices. All Watches warranted.
ap7
CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE.
FENDERS, COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.,
F. C. BUFFY'S,
a12:14 146 Great street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARASOLS!
PARASOLS!
PARASOLS!
Jos. Horne & Co.,
RETAIL STORE.
Have now in Stock and receiving daily all the new Spring and Summer styles
PARASOLS,
Buff and White Pongee Silk,
With Fringe and Ruffling, Colored and White Lining. Plain White Silk Parasols, with White and Colored Lining and Ivory Handles.
Latest Novelty.
WHITE FRENCH SWISS PARASOL,
With Ruffling, trimmed with Lace, and Colored Silk Lining.
Black Silk Parasols, &c.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Lace Parasol Covers.
Lace Parasol Covers.
Lace Parasol Covers.
HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
ap13:p64
FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au5:6m

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

The money market continues steady, with an increased demand for loans, and a disposition to advance the rates of interest. Ten per cent was the prevailing figure upon the street, with an occasional discount at 9@9½ and some very fair paper offered at 11@12.

The inquiry for A. V. R. R. bonds was less marked, but the supply was short.

There was nothing doing in bank shares. A few lots of Insurance stock were offered without eliciting bids.

25¾ was bid for Monongahela Water stock, at which we report sale of 50 shares.

The Columbia Oil Co. announce a *quarterly* dividend of three (3) per cent—equivalent to nearly 12 per cent per annum, on the par value of the stock.

Dalzell stock is dull—25 cts was bid to-day and 40 cts asked.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday
Bonds—1881, reg.	116½	116¾
5-20—1863	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	112
10-40s	108¾	109
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	96¾	97
Do Scrip	92¾	93¾
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	108¾	108¾
Lake Shore	102¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	116¾	117
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	88¾	89¾
Do. Preferred	97¾	97¾
St. Paul & Minnesota	62	61¾
Do. Preferred	80	80
Wabash	62¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	80
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	32
Pacific Mail	43	45
West. Union Telegraph	56¾	58¾
Adams Express	74¾	74¾
U. S. Express	46	46
Wells, Fargo	42¾	43

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	U. P. R. R.	84¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	115¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	115¾

NEW YORK, April 13, 1871.

Gold has been rather active to-day, opening at 110¾ and closing at 110¾@110¾. There were sales at 110¾ and 110¾ per cent. The clearances were about $14,000,000. At the Subtreasury the entire amount of gold bid for was $10,375,000; awards of $3,000,000 were made at from 110,13⅝ to 110,21. Government bonds were firm to-day on a moderate business, and prices show a fractional advance compared with those of yesterday. Stocks opened steady. The active stocks have advanced again; the features have been New York Central, Erie, Hudson, Lake Shore, Wabash, St. Paul, Ohio and Western Union, and Pacific Mail; at the close Northwestern advanced ½ per cent. Ohios have been particularly active, falling off from 32¾ to 30¾, and closing at 32½. Central and Union Pacific bonds are strong; at the Board, sales were made at 3 per cent; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis at 9¼@9¾; St. Louis and Cincinnati Mountain sold at 59. Money is steady at 6@7 per cent. State bonds are strong on Tennessees, North Carolinas and Georgia sixes.

Sterling exchange 10.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 112⅞; '64, do; '65, do; new do 111¾; '67, 113¾; '68, 112⅝; 10-40s, 108¾; currency 6's 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old 66¾; new 69¾; Virginia, new 72; old 70; North Carolina, old, 90; new 89¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 12¾; Mariposa 7¾; preferred 25¾; Adams Express 74½; Wells & Fargo 42; American 48¾; United States 46¾; Pacific Mail 43¾; N. Y. Central 96¾; scrip 92¾; Erie 20¾; do preferred 42; Harlem 125¾; do preferred 128¾; Reading 108¾; Michigan Central 121; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 117½; Northwestern 89¾; do preferred 97½; Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 100½; St. Paul 61¾; do preferred 80¾; Wabash 62½; do preferred 79½; Fort Wayne 99¾; Terre Haute 31; do preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 118¾; do preferred 119; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 91½; Baltimore and Ohio —; Lake Shore 103¾; Illinois Central 138¾; Union Pacific, 30½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 70@75 per gallon.

ASHES—In steady demand and stocks, particularly of Soda Ash, very much reduced. Pearls, 9¾; Pots 7¾; Common Soda, 3¼@4; refined do, 4¾.

APPLES—We are reported sales of prime to choice "Russetts" at $6.00@6.50 per bbl—stock very light and season is about over. Unsound apples not wanted at any price.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for the better grades with sales at 30@35, the outside figure for choice dairy. There is no demand for common and inferior butter, and our commission men, in the absence of buyers here, are selling it on consignment.

BROOM CORN—Good to prime short green corn wanted at 6@6½; long do at 4@5.

HIDES—Dull; $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—Prime York State Goshen, 18@18¾. No Ohio cheese in market as yet.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, standard brands, 21¾—usual advance for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 80 cents per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Corn is lower; we now quote Winslow's at $2.75@3.00 per dozen; Peaches, 3 lb cans' $2.75 per dozen; do 2 lb cans' $2.50. Tomatoes, $2.00@2.75 per dozen. Blackberries, $3.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl.

Johnstown, $2.25; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.00@3.75.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples very dull and we now reduce our quotations to 5@7 cts, for common to choice. Peaches slow but unchanged; quarters, 10@10¾; mixed, 10@11¾; halves, 12@13.

EGGS—Continue dull and with continued liberal receipts and a diminished demand, prices are weak and drooping; 14 cents was regarded as the ruling price but we heard of some few sales at 13¾ and even 13. The demand is entirely local as there is no chance to ship east, prices being as low, relatively, there as here.

FLOUR—Is steady though dealers generally report the market unsatisfactory, as the margin is very fine, prices being lower here relatively than in the west. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00@6.25.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 73@74—usual advance for small lots.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light and with a fair milling demand prices are maintained, $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white; nothing but choice will command the outside quotations, and the receipts of this kind continue light, the bulk of the offerings being of the common and medium grades. Oats, quiet and unchanged, 55 @57 buying, and 57@58 selling—small lots, in store, 60@62. Corn is dull but unchanged; mixed car, 68; prime yellow, 70; mixed shelled, 70; prime yellow, 72. Rye is in steady demand with sales on arrival at $1.06@1.08. Barley is dull and lower; 75@80 for spring and 85 @90 for fall.

GROCERIES—We can report a continued fair jobbing demand with regular sales at following quotations:

Coffees—Fancy, Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

Syrups and Drips—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 60; other grades, 45@55.

Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾; good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra G, 12¾; N. O. yellow 12¾.

Molasses—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 66.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.30; Fair to Good, $1.20; Choice Blacks, 90; O. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1.15; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@70c; Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 26c.

Foreign Fruits—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $4.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is selling on wearf at $14@16, and loose, from country wagons, at $13@20.

HEMP—Sales Kentucky at $175.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¼@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green butchers' cows and steer, 12@13; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MOLASSES—May be quoted at $1.70@ 1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran in store, at $1.40 @1.50, and Middlings at $1.60@1.80.

ONIONS—Sales at $4@6 per bbl for common to choice. Onion sets, $5@8 per bushel.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, $1.05@1.06. Linseed Oil, 94@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9; Plain Sugar Cured, 10¾@10¾. Canvassed do, 11¾@11¾; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾; Canvassed do, 16@16¾; Ribbed Sides, 11. Clear do, 12½@12¾. Breakfast Bacon, 15¾; Canvassed do, 16¾. Dried Beef, 18¾@19. Prime Kettle Lard, in tierces, 12½; in kegs and buckets, 13¾@13¾. Mess Pork, $24.

PEANUTS—Demand fair at the recent advance, 3¾@3¾ cts.

TEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the receipts are liberal and the supply large, within it has been the year, the market is steady and prifully sustained. Stocks seem to be very light everywhere, and some localities that usually shipped liberally to this market are now sending orders here to buy; shipments are being made chiefly to Brownsville, Mckeesport, Franklin and West Newton, which is something unusual. Prime Peach Blows may be quoted at $1.75@1.80 in car load lots, and $1.25 @1.30 for small lots, in store.

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for Clover Seed we can report sales, mostly in small lots, at $6.75@7.00. Timothy Seed is quiet with but little in market and not much wanted; small sales at $5.00. Flaxseed is still quoted at $2.20, and the receipts continue very light.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton & Co., 8; Ballstille, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 14¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Still Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

The Petroleum market presents nothing new or important; business continues very sluggish, both in crude and refined, and the outlook is not at all encouraging. There is some inquiry for the latter, mainly for future delivery, but refiners cannot sell at the prices, and, consequently, there is little or nothing doing—no chance to make a move one way or the other. The time of year is now at hand when manufacturers like to lay in and contract for considerable crude, but they can neither buy the one nor sell the other in the present unsatisfactory condition of the market. From all that we can learn, business is dull and unprofitable in producing regions, and it must continue so until prices drop to a point that will enable consumers to buy; and the sooner this takes place the better for the trade, at large, producers as well as dealers and refiners.

REFINED.

Dull and rather weak though there is no material change in prices. April, 23; May 23½; July, 1st half, 24½; last half, 24¾; buyer's option until July, 25. Nov. 1 single sale reported.

CRUDE.

Also very dull. Seller April, 10¾; sale 3,000 seller until July at 10¾. Offers to sell at Parker's Landing, 10¼@10½ on Saturday at 9.30. A private dispatch from Oil City reported the market there exceedingly dull.

OIL CITY, April 13.—

City barrels, $1.60@1.65, delivered; country $1.50@1.55—sale 500 on wharf at $1.50.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 600, second; Lockhart, F & Co; Liberty O W 228, account W Stewart; Sunbeam O W 80, account same; same 194, account Duncan & Y; Fairview O W 160, account same; Model O W 228, account same; Spray O W 5, account Leipfer; Star O W 160, account B B & A; Excelsior O W 160, account J B Barbour; Triumph O W 80, account same; Macomber's Tabor & Co. Storing Yard, 1,428, account Yates & G; same 904, account J B Barbour. 3 632.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. 96@16½

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

Opera next.

Charge of the light brigade—Gas bills.

The fruit prospects hereabouts are good.

Much improvement in Pittsburgh this spring.

The Allegheny parks look nice and charming.

There is some talk again of reviving *The Paper*.

The militia are disappointed that Scranton is quiet.

The Monongahela wharf presents a lively appearance.

George Francis Train passed through the city yesterday.

Get rich and you will be happy. Advertise and you will get rich.

Last two days of the two-headed Nightingale at Masonic Hall.

Last two days of the tallest couple in the world at Masonic Hall.

Hon. D. N. White is confined to his room with sickness at his residence in Sewickley.

What has become of the project to span Liberty street hill with an inclined railway?

A Four Gun battery arrived in the city yesterday from Harrisburg for Hampton's Battery.

The fountain in the Park fronting the Third Ward School House, will be playing next Sunday.

Strawberries have made their appearance in our market from the South. They bring $2.25 per quart.

It is rumored that the incorporators of the Pittsburgh *Herald* Printing Company propose to buy the effects of *The Paper*.

A Colony of seventy-five persons from Reading and Lancaster passed through the city yesterday for their new homes in Kansas.

Read the advertisement of Croft & Phillips, Real Estate agents, on first page. This property is very valuable and can be bought at a bargain.

Peanuts cannot with impunity be discarded previous to the middle of May. Much care should be taken with children this season of the year.

The placing of the several statues on the Soldier's Monument in Allegheny will be an interesting ceremony to attract people at two o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Letters retained for postage in Pittsburgh Postoffice, April 13th:
Jenkins & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.
O'Neil, Alviner, Steubenville, O., 3.

In the City.—J. B. Johnson, Esq., formerly of this city, but of late a citizen of Christiansville, is in town on a pleasure trip among his old friends. He is looking well and hearty.

Obituary.—Mr. Manus McCloskey, an old resident of this city and for many years an active coal operator and shipper, died at his residence at Sligo, on Wednesday. He was universally esteemed and respected.

Advertising Agency.—Messrs. T. L. McClelland & Co. have succeeded in establishing in our city an advertising agency conducted on the most approved plan. They are reliable business men and in every way deserving of success and prosperity.

Western Theological Seminary.—The Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., is announced to deliver the annual address before the Society of Inquiry of the Western Theological Seminary on Tuesday evening next in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

The western division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association will meet at the office of Dr. E. Donnelly, No 139 Grost street on Saturday evening April 16th to make arrangements for attending the annual reunion at Philadelphia, on the 26th day of May. A full attendance is requested.

Tea and Coffee.—We present in our editorial column this morning an interesting and carefully prepared article on tea and coffee, from the gifted pen of our friend Dr. George H. Keyser, a scientist of much ability and deep study, who promises us a series of contributions on like familiar toptics.

Fire Yesterday.—The alarm of fire sounded from box 67, at 4:25 yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by an oil still at the works of Messrs. Hamilton, Myers & Co., taking fire from the oil that leaked from the safety valve. The department were promptly on the ground and extinguished it before any material damage was done.

Assault and Battery.—John Shally made an information before Alderman Donaldson yesterday, charging Leaf Johnson with assault and battery. The parties are coal diggers and work at Sandy Creek, and the disturbance arising about work, the defendant, as is alleged, knocked the prosecutor down and kicked him, a warrant was issued.

The same prosecutor also made an information before the same magistrate charging Hamilton Frew with kicking him when down. This is part of the difficulty noted above, and in this case the complainant alleges that the accused threatened to kill him. Arrested and committed to jail for Court.

A Model Husband.

Mrs. Rebecca Silk made oath before Alderman Morehead yesterday against her husband, George W. Silk, for assault and battery and surety of the peace. She alleges that George indulged frequently in the habit of beating her and that on one occasion he lifted a chair and was about to strike her with it when she ran out and sought protection in a neighbor's house. On another occasion he took up a carving knife and threatened to take her life. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Tour of Inspection.

Last night the Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor left for an extended tour of inspection throughout the eastern cities, with a view of gaining information relative to the construction and ventilation of the principal poor houses of the country, to be adopted in the new building about to be erected in our sister city. The following gentlemen made up the party: Messrs. Joseph Gerst, Martin Ley, Ernest Eggers, Thomas Scandrett, Wm. Scandrett, William Murdoch, John M. Barr, Henry Heyl, M. Leigh, and Superintendent Shaw. They will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Poughkeepsie, and other parts, and will be absent about two weeks. The engagement of the commission are defrayed out of the individual resources of the members.

In Trouble.

Maria Anderson charged George Jones, before Alderman McMasters yesterday with larceny by bailee. The prosecutrix alleges that some months ago when George took unto himself a helpmeet he was too poor to purchase the necessary house keeping outfit and that she kindly lent the cooking plate and skillet, the one to assist him in the proper adornment of his person, and the other in which to prepare his victuals, but now that she demanded a return of the same he refused to give them up. Officer Biondin is looking for George.

Lucy Ann Jones, wife of the aforesaid George, also enters a complaint against him. She alleges that he has deserted her and taken all her houshhold effects to Allegheny, where he joined church and is now living with another woman whom he passes off as his wife. A warrant on this complaint was also issued.

Free Concert.

The concert last evening at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms was a grand success. The rooms were densely crowded, fully half the audience being ladies. The entertainment was given through the kindness of the Allegheny Quartette, composed of the Messrs. Slack, and Messrs. Darrah and Gloriner, Mr. Knake presiding most admirably at the organ. All the pieces were well sung, and gave great satisfaction to the large and appreciative audience, the humorous pieces particularly producing immense applause. Among them were the "Singing School" and "Profundo Basso," and on the encore they were kind enough to favor us." Among the sentimental pieces were "Memory's Refrain," "Beautiful Sunset," and "When Mother Is Not Here." We call it sacred piece. "Hold the Fort," was very fine. The concert closed with the grand Doxology "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

The series of concerts has proven a grand success. All of them have attracted large audiences and the music has been of a very high order. The concerts have been among the very best given in the city, and the Christian Association deserves much credit for the pleasant means they use,not only to please the public, but to familiarize it with and attract it to their rooms. An announcement was made of the free lecture on "Frederick William Robertson," by Mr. Noble, on Thurs day evening, April 20th.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Mr. Joseph Murphy takes a benifit at this house to-night, when will be repeated his play of "Help" in which he sustains admirably four characters of as many nationalities. To-morrow at two o'clock there will be a "Help" matinee and in the evening Mr. Murphy makes his farewell appearance.

Opera House.—To-night Mr. Larry Tooly, that painstaking and most meritorious and amusing "Dutch" actor takes a benefit, the immense bill, with the beneficiary in a large number of his best songs and dances, is offered, and by means gives him a rousing house. There will be a matinee at 2:30 to-morrow.

Masonic Hall.—Have you any curiosity to hear two songs sung at the same time by one person? If so, call in at Masonic Hall some time this afternoon or evening, and you will have an opportunity, as the 2 in the two-headed girl performs that feat in vocalism to perfection. There are other attractions also at Masonic Hall, not the least of which is the Kentucky Giant, Capt. Bates, who carries the palm for height and manly beauty. The Nova Scotia Giantess is also a prepossessing lady, and like the play in the Thespian Temple, should be seen to be appreciated. Drop in at Masonic Hall.

Trimbles Varieties.—Drop into Trimble's Varieties to night if you want to have a jolly good laugh. Little young Jack Sheppard, Miss Emma Grattan, with song and dance, is the central attraction; but then there are others whose specialties will excite laughter, and who are in that line at the top of the tronse. Trimble's will be open to-night and all the company will appear.

The Lecture To-night.—Do not forget that to-night Dr. McCosh, the eminent Presbyterian divine, and President of the faculty of Princeton College, will lecture in Lafayette Hall, on "Religion and Recent Scientific Discoveries." The Doctor has so great a reputation, especially among people of this section, that we look for a crowded house to-night.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty who is to deliver the next and last lecture upon oratory) of the Library course is thus spoken of by the Philadelphia *Press*: "Mr. Dougherty is universally known here, and only as one of our most able and prominent lawyers, but as an unusually gifted speaker. His easy, polished delivery, ready wit, and genial manner, are irresistibly charming, and being thus in the truest sense, an orator himself, he is eminently qualified to discuss the subject of oratory. He lectured upon this theme in Washington, a short time ago, to one of the most distinguished audiences ever assembled there, and the newspapers of that city were unanimous and enthusiastic in their praise of the effort."

COUNCILS OF ALLEGHENY.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Various Routine Matters—The "Unexpended Balance"—The Councilmen's Contracts—The "Library" in Trouble—Locust street Again Under Fire—Reports From the Departments, &c., &c.

Last night Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting at City Hall.

Select Council.

JAMES McBRIER.....President
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes to eight, the following members being present:

Messrs—Hall, Huckenstine, Matthias, Megraw, Moui, Wm. Heagy, Patterson, Phillips Reineman, Riddle, Schoyer, Thompson-Wettach, and President McBrier.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Thompson presented the credentials of Mr. Wm. Heagy, the new member elect from the Fifth Ward, which were approved and the gentleman sworn in.

DON'T NEED A POSTOFFICE.

Mr. Matthias presented a petition from the citizens of the Ninth ward, asking Councils to recommend to the Government the discontinuance of the Postoffice in the Ninth ward, the letter-carrier system rendering it unnecessary. The Councils approved of the paper.

Mr. Phillips' petition for water pipe on Bridge avenue—lower portion. Referred to Committee on Water, with power to act.

Mr. Riddle presented petition from citizens in Second ward, for opening of a passage way from North avenue at its intersection with Irwin avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for opening of a private alley in the hill district to a width of thirty feet, and asking the same. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, petition for enclosing and ornamenting the Third Ward Diamond Square. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Also petition for main sewer on Washington avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Megraw, petition for sewer on Race alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Also for opening Church avenue from Cedar avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Peterson, petition for paving of Rush alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Also communication in reference to widening of Preble street, from Mr. James Hutchinson, who remonstrated against the widening of the street as proposed. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Patterson presented two remonstrances against the opening and extension of Church avenue, for which a petition had been presented. Referred to Survey Committee.

NEW WATER PIPES.

Mr. Wettach presented the report of the Water Committee, recommending the laying of water pipes on Buena Vista, Franklin, Main, Sycamore, Jackson, Fremont, Chartiers and Juniata streets, and on Pasture Lane.

The Committee also recommended the laying of 4,650 feet of water pipe in the Ninth ward. from Beaver avenue terminus to Wood's Run at a cost of about $12,000.

The Committee asked for power to issue $12,000 water bonds for the purpose of laying this pipe in the Ninth ward.

Resolutions authorizing the laying of the pipes and issue of the bonds accompanied the report, which was received and resolutions adopted.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report recommending the approval of the proposed act of Assembly to regulate "unexpended balances." Two acts had been before the committee, and they recommended the approval of the original draft as agreed upon in Common Council, with the alterations designated in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of the act originating in the Common Council containing five sections; *Provided*, That the second section of the act submitted by order of the committee be incorporated therewith, and to confer therein upon the Finance Committee of the City Councils the power to appoint the collectors of *all* the deliquent taxes; *And provided further*, That before transmitting to the Legislature for enactment, it be submitted to the Conference Committee of Councils and the Board of Controllers.

The Committee also reported a resolution authorizing the repayment of overpaid assessments, amounting to about $40, on the repaving of the Butler Plank Road within the city limits.

The report was accepted and the last resolution adopted.

The first resolution in reference to the "unexpended balance" was referred to the joint committee therein provided for with instructions to report an act upon which they agreed.

Mr. Hall also presented the report of the Controller, of which the following is a recapitulation of the

EXPENDITURES FOR THE MONTH.

Fire Department	$ 348 34
Printing	822 96
Street	2,601 91
Wharves and landings	85 40
Water Works	3,807 14
Gas	3,361 90
City property	287 25
	$10,715 58
City officials	1,968 71
Firemen	1,101 00
Police	3,043 33
Engineer's assistants	676 00
Total salaries	$ 7,789 04
Total paid for March	$18,504 62

The report was accepted and warrants ordered.

CITY PROPERTY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Riddle presented the report of the Committee on City Property. The Committee stated they had had several bills before them in which Councilmen had a direct interest, and they proposed to refuse the approval of all such. They reported a resolution requiring the Controller to withhold warrants in favor of *all* parties having claims against the city, that no member of Councils was interested therein.

The Committee also reported in favor of a resolution, that the heads of departments be notified that no bill of their contracting shall be paid unless they have first obtained the consent of the particular committee whose duty it is to approve the same.

The Committee also reported an increase of $50 in the Janitor's salary.

The Committee further recommended the building of a bridge two months' closets for market people in the First ward square, and offered a resolution to that effect.

Also, resolution for notifying the Directors of the Library to vacate the room now held by them at ——time, as the same was needed for city officers. The resolution was accompanied by a proviso, providing for the payment of the rent of a new room for the Library.

AFTER THE COUNCILMEN.

The first resolution in relation to administering the oath to all parties presenting bills, was taken up.

Mr. Hall thought the Controller always did that, and could see no objection upon it, otherwise he did not do his duty.

Mr. Phillips thought members of Councils had a perfect right to see on what bills the city provided it was not a *contract* only a *sale* made that time. He had consulted Judge Veech in relation to it, and he thought he held the same opinion which evidently was "the best sense." (Laughter.)

Mr. Megraw thought it wasn't always necessary to administer this oath as when a bill was once approved by the Committee that it should be sworn to before the Controller. It is as urging the matter to death.

Mr. Riddle said the reason they had presented the resolution was that during their term as many bills had been presented for hundreds of dollars in which members of Councils were directly interested.

Mr. Patterson read the law which provided that no Councilman could furnish "any supplies."

"A GENTLE HINT."

Mr. Riddle—We don't want to make a new law. We have only offered this as a gentle hint to Councilmen.

Mr. Phillips then submitted the old law to Judge Veech. If the new law was as read, however, it was an addition and he would back down.

Mr. Riddle—A member of Council who sells the city anything under that law is laying himself open to a very pretty charge. There is a fine of $500 provided there for all violations of the law.

Mr. Megraw thought the idea of the Committee was to stop all contracts made by city officers without the consent of Councils.

Mr. Riddle said there was nothing more stringent than he had at first thought. Any member of Councils who furnished anything to the city would be liable to prosecutions, no matter whether it was a regular contract or not. He was laying himself open to a fine and to a criminal indictment. The merchant who furnished any supplies was doing wrong, clearly, and breaking his oath.

Mr. Riddle said there was nothing in the resolution as personal character. It was simply a resolution to have the law strictly enforced.

The resolution as read was then adopted. The second resolution, relative to increasing the salary of the Janitor fifty dollars, was then adopted.

The third resolution in relation to a public water closet on the First ward square was read.

Mr. Hall—I am opposed to the erection of a second building on that square; it already has one building—the watch house.

A DUBIOUS HONOR.

Mr. Phillips—Why put this building on the *First Ward square*? (Laughter). I am opposed to that. Of course, the location has its advantages, but we don't want that ornament.

Mr. Riddle—The First ward gentlemen are always grumbling that the Second ward gets everything. Now we give *them* something. (Laughter).

The matter was finally referred to the City Engineer to prepare a plan for the building and present the same to Councils, after which a location would be agreed upon.

THE "LIBRARY" EJECTED.

The fourth resolution in relation to the "Library was amended, instructing the Directors to vacate the room in three months' time, and in that shape passed. The provision for renting a room for the Library was laid on the table.

Mr. Riddle also presented the draft of a lease which had been drawn up by the City Solicitor, to secure the Keystone Rink for the militia at an annual rental of $2,000, for the unexpired portion of the time of the lease of the Rink Company. The lease was approved.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Patterson, from the Street Committee, presented a report accompanied by the original ordinance for the widening of Locust street, which had been referred to them, together with all the papers relating thereto. The committee recommended that Councils fix the width.

They also reported a resolution for the paving of the cartway on Pasture Lane, from Jackson street to the old city line.

Also the following ordinances: grading and paving of Gas alley, Pasture alley, Willow street and Main street; grading Perry street; opening Sturgeon street; construction of sewers on 5 North and Sturgeon streets.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

The ordinances mentioned were then read three times and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Patterson presented an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Ridge street. Passed finally, with approval of plan.

Also, an ordinance for construction of a sewer on North avenue, from Sandusky street. Passed finally.

LOCUST STREET ONCE MORE.

An ordinance for the opening of Locust street was then called up.

Mr. Thompson moved that the ordinance with the papers be referred to the Survey Committee. Carried.

Mr. Patterson presented the report of the viewers on the opening of Perry street.

Also, profile of grade of Perry street in Ashworth and Aeschelman's plan Second ward, and profile of grade of Carry street, Seventh ward. The papers were approved.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution for the repairing of Jackson street from Monterey to Irwin avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Megraw moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance on Fulton street was voted down. This ordinance was voted down, because by the plan the house of A. Guckenheimer was allowed to stand and made an offset in the street.

The vote was reconsidered and the ordinance read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Patterson called up the supplemental act in relation to streets which had been laid over for some time. The supplement provided for the appointment of viewers on all *streets repaired* or changed in width to assess the damages between the city and property holders. Finally the paper was referred back to the Committee for revision.

Mr. Peterson offered a resolution of inquiry as to whether the Locomotive Works Company had been relieved from the payment of assessments for improvement of Preble street.

Mr. Hutchinson, resolution for the erection of gas lamps on Green and Perry streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Phillips a resolution requiring parties who make excavations in the streets to build around at nights, a fence to guard pedestrians or teams from danger. Referred to Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance.

Also, a resolution recommending landlords to extend their leases from April first to May first that "moving day" might be changed. The resolution was similar to that presented in Pittsburgh councils at their last meeting. Passed.

BUSINESS FROM THE COMMON COUNCIL

was then taken up.

The ordinance relative to the extension of Fayette street to the river, from Beaver avenue was referred to Street Committee in Common Council. Select Council non-concurred and asked for committee of conference.

Adjorned.

Common Council.

This Branch was called to order at 7:45 P. M. by the President. Members present:

Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Cooke, Dean, Gilleland, Hunker, Hastings, Heckel, Hughes, McNeill, McRoberts, Rowbottom, Reed, Shipman, Taggart, Vogetly and President Slack—11.

The action of S. C. was then on motion concurred in.

A resolution adopted in S. C. changing "moving day" from April 1st to May 1st was non-concurred in by C. C.

NEW BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Rowbottom, a communication relative to a grant for the Grand Review last summer, asking for the grading and paving of Chartiers street between Washington avenue and Nixon street, asking that some action be taken thereon, referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hastings, a resolution instructing the Committee on Streets and Sewers to carry out a former resolution of Councils in relation to stone crossings in the Third ward. Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The case of A. McCarty for false pretense—in purchasing produce from Charles Duffy—as reported, was resumed. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, but ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. C. F. Smith, indicted for seduction, fornication and bastardy, in which Mary Ann Nevergold was the prosecutrix, a plea of *nolle pros*. was entered, on the payment of costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Aigler, indicted for forgery and uttering, a plea of *nolle pros*. was allowed, without costs, it appearing to the Court that the defendant had been duly licensed.

The case of the Commouwealth vs. Isaac Gilder, alias "Cheap" Isaac, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was taken up. The defendant in this case who keeps a second-hand store on Wylie street, near Fifth avenue, is charged with receiving stolen goods from John Bayne, who was tried and convicted of larceny in December last, but whose sentence was deferred in order that he might testify in this case. The goods alleged to have been received were a number of boots and shoes, which it appears were taken from a store on Federal street, Allegheny. From the evidence it appears that the goods were obtained from the store mentioned, by Bayne, he intimidating a small boy who was the only one in the store at the time. These goods, consisting of several pair of boots, shoes and gaiters, were found in the possession of Gilder, for which, according to the testimony of Bayne, he had paid $4 dollars in cash, and an old coat. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Richard Roberts.
Com. vs. Henry Goldstein
Com. vs. Marland McHenry.
Com. vs. Joseph Harbaugh et al.
Com. vs. John Stuhler.
Com. vs. George S. Graff.
Com. vs. A. Fox.
Com. vs. M. P. McLaughlin.
Com. vs. John Jackson.
Com. vs. Geo. W. Dawson.
Com. vs. James P. Stewart.
Com. vs. G. Kriss.
Com. vs. James Hughes, et al.
Com. vs. Wm. Einstein.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

A verdict for the defendants was rendered in the case of A. Franz vs. O. H. P. Williams and George P. Brewer, which we reported yesterday.

In the case of W. C. Cook vs. James M'Connell, taken up yesterday afternoon, before Judge Stowe, the jury found for defendant.

The first case taken up yesterday morning before Judge Sterrett was that of Thomas J. Owens vs. James Little, Henry Richards and Edward Thomas. This was an action in ejectment to recover possession of property located on Robinson street, Allegheny. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATICK.

The case of the Citizens Oil Refining Company vs. Joseph Dilworth and Jas. Benny, Jr., is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

164 Hays et al. vs. Donaldson et al.
224 (O. L.) Haffey vs. O'Brien.
141 Kuyan vs. Arbuthnot.
80 Apfelbaum vs. Frederich.
180 Irwin vs. Shaffer.
25 Veile vs. Midas Fetroleum Co.
101 Haigh vs. Baker.
188 Atwater et al vs. Coleman.
150 Kelly vs. Burns.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."

Interesting Lecture by James Parton Last Night at Library Hall.

Library Hall was filled last evening with a pretty fair audience to hear James Parton, Esq., the great biographer, and writer delivery his lecture entitled "One Hundred Years Ago." The distinguished gentleman was introduced by W. J. Rudelff, Esq., and was received with applause.

Mr. Parton commenced by stating that the world was divided into two classes the "Hold-backs" and "Propellers." When he was in the city about three years ago he was told that the "Hold-backs" were in the majority, but from the evidences of progress he had around him, and especially in the new and magnificent Hall, in which they were assembled, he was of the opinion the "Propellers" were now in the majority.

After referring to some of the conservative elements which we have in us and around us, he launched into his subject, and spoke of the ignorance that prevailed a hundred years back. He referred to the ignorance of saints as well as sinners in the last century. In 1770 Louis XVI., of France, a mere boy of twenty years, torched 2,400 persons with his royal finger to cure them of the king's evil. In 1787, when George Washington and James Madison were framing the organic law on which the nation was to stand, a poor old woman was tortured in Philadelphia as a witch. John Wesley and Dr. Johnson both believed in witchcraft, apparitions and haunted houses. In his Diary in 1768, John Wesley declares that "He who denies witchcraft denies the Bible." Dr. Johnson received the royal touch of Queen Anne for the king's evil. The German Goethe, the most gifted young man then living was seeking the "virgin earth;" and many men in Germany and elsewhere were passing sleepless nights in trying to make gold. When Beaumarchais was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the College, he knew nothing about the subject, and had to get a translation of Figaro, in the Barber of Seville: "All the garrison take physic to-morrow morning, and I have at least enough to empty the whole contract for giving them that dose." In the olden time doctors bled for almost every disease, drawing blood sometimes from the arm, sometimes from the foot, according to their fancy.

Mr. Crawford, a candidate for the Presidency in 1824, was stricken with paralysis in the midst of the campaign, and was bled twenty-three times in three weeks. He grew profusely each time, and then people wondered that it took him three years to get well. Along with this gross ignorance there existed to a certain dread of the advance of knowledge, as if it were impious for a man to pry into Nature's secrets. When Dr. Franklin invented the lightning rod, a Harvard professor had to come forward in a pamphlet and defend Franklin against the charge of presumption. And prayers with barrels daily. Another professed either to natural or revealed religion. Mr. Parton quoted from an article of 1850, in which the author was in favor of theatres and severely reprehended for imitating thunder and lightning in the tragedy of Macbeth. A similar feeling existed to this day in certain State, where they will vote for General Jackson—where a dealer in lightning rods is often indicted, and where discuss theology before he can drive a bargain.

In point of humanity and benevolence, the progress of mankind has been no small one. In the most cynical and despairing Carlyle could scarcely deny it. It is only 85 years since Howard found the jails of Europe filthy dungeons, the keepers of which had the privilege of selling liquor and tobacco to the inmates; and that a jail was only a sweating room,wherein men and women, old and young fostered and rioted together. The very year in which Howard began his work, a woman was burned at the stake in Soain, on a charge of having made a compact with the devil. The lecturer drew a brilliant picture of the torture and execution of poor Damiens, a crazy fanatic, who grazed the skin of Louis XV. of France, with a pen-knife, and was torn limb from limb by four horses after undergoing unspeakable torments of various kinds. The awful fact of this case was not that the king permitted it, but that the people demanded the punishment, and Europe was not shocked at it. No one protested nor interceded; and if we go back to the days of Shakespeare, at the time, all Christendom seemed to regard the penalty as just and proper. He alluded also to Marie Antoinette, who was executed at a time, when whole cartloads of malefactors, men and boys, were taken to Tyburn, after a speedy and summary trial sometimes five or six carts full of criminals going to the place of execution, one behind the other, the criminals themselves singing and cursing.

Turning from these graver aspects of the subject, the lecturer commenced in a humorous vein upon the manner in which children were treated in the good old times, and gave an amusing account of his own experiences in a New York school of the ancient pattern. Washington Irving, he said, was at the same school in New York soon after the Revolutionary War, was so affected by the sight of the punishments inflicted upon the boys that he had to let him go home while the operations, he determined to found a new department, which should record good deeds only. But, after passing a night in bed with the problem, and even keeping a bright lookout in the streets for acts of benevolence and heroism, he was obliged to go to Philadelphia to learn the merest rudiments of the science. When he had begun to lecture in that famous old vault, sixteen feet under ground, he wanted some glass retorts, and went to the glass works, as a pattern, the only retort the college could boast of, the bulb of which was broken off from the neck. The lecturer copied the retort model with Chinese fidelity, and sent all the retorts home with the bulbs and neck nicely separated. But, in practical medical science, the lecturer thought was fairly shown by a remark of Figaro, in the Barber of Seville: "All the garrison take physic to-morrow morning, and I have at least enough to empty the whole contract for giving them that dose." In the olden time doctors bled for almost every disease, drawing blood sometimes from the arm, sometimes from the foot, according to their fancy.

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Bishop Meade, he said, had lately told us, in *Putnam's Magazine*, how agreeable and dignified New York society was in the time of the Schuylers, the Van Rensselaers, and the Livingstons; but, at the same time, he was driven as to understand that to maintain one of those families required half a county. This was too expensive; a building must be accepted as victory for the human race until every house and every family shall be as truly refined and dignified as the best aristocrat that ever lived. The lecturer concluded with a few brief remarks, short and sharp, in which the progress made in various provinces was indicated rather than expressed.

Mr. Parton, then for the sake of brevity, indulged in a little itemizing after the manner of the lecture in the hall, announced with the newspapers, in which he said there was only one change for the better within the last century. News paragraphs were bought in London for two pence a piece. The first news by cable dispatch. Fifty things were found in Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* that would not look out of place in the most fashionable sheet in the country. We have got all the way from pack-horses to palace cars. He said vice was the exception, but appears to disadvantage as it is all recorded, and good deeds are omitted from the paragraphs in the daily and weekly press. He said the great difficulty of getting a genuine knowledge either of the past or present was owing to the fact that crimes, wars, and disasters are recorded, the great length, while virtuous actions and the nobler triumphs of peace often escape record altogether. The battle of Naseby, he said, the speaker seemed to regard with contempt, there is a whole library; but of the illustrious Newton we have no more than a single page. In illustration of this point, Mr. Parton gave a passage from his own experience, when he had the honor of being employed by the New York weekly paper. Thinking it unjust that the press should report men's evil deeds at so much length, while it neglected their good actions, he determined to found a new department, which should record deeds only. But, after canvassing the matter with his friends, and even keeping a bright lookout in the streets for acts of benevolence and heroism, he was obliged to go to Philadelphia to learn the merest rudiments of the science. When he had begun to lecture in that famous old vault, sixteen feet under ground, he wanted some glass retorts, and went to the glass works, as a pattern, the only retort the college could boast of, the bulb of which was broken off from the neck. The lecturer copied the retort model with Chinese fidelity, and sent all the retorts home with the bulbs and neck nicely separated. But, in practical medical science, the lecturer thought was fairly shown by a remark of Figaro, in the Barber of Seville: "All the garrison take physic to-morrow morning, and I have at least enough to empty the whole contract for giving them that dose." In the olden time doctors bled for almost every disease, drawing blood sometimes from the arm, sometimes from the foot, according to their fancy.

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